UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/649
7 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the Presidency of the European Union, I have the honour to bring to your attention the agreement on the principles (peace plan) to move towards a resolution of the Kosovo crisis presented to the leadership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the President of Finland, Martti Ahtisaari, representing the European Union, and Viktor Chernomyrdin, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia accepted this document on 3 June 1999.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dieter KASTRUP
Ambassador

99-16810 (E) 070699

/...

Annex

Agreement should be reached on the following principles to move towards a resolution of the Kosovo crisis:

1. An immediate and verifiable end of violence and repression in Kosovo.

2. Verifiable withdrawal from Kosovo of all military police and paramilitary forces according to a rapid timetable.

3. Deployment in Kosovo under United Nations auspices of effective international civil and security presences, acting as may be decided under Chapter VII of the Charter, capable of guaranteeing the achievement of common objectives.

4. The international security presence with substantial North Atlantic Treaty Organization participation must be deployed under unified command and control and authorized to establish a safe environment for all people in Kosovo and to facilitate the safe return to their homes of all displaced persons and refugees.

5. Establishment of an interim administration for Kosovo as a part of the international civil presence under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to be decided by the Security Council of the United Nations. The interim administration to provide transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants in Kosovo.

6. After withdrawal, an agreed number of Yugoslav and Serbian personnel will be permitted to return to perform the following functions:

- Liaison with the international civil mission and the international security presence;

- Marking/clearing minefields;

- Maintaining a presence at Serb patrimonial sites;

- Maintaining a presence at key border crossings.

7. Safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons under the supervision of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and unimpeded access to Kosovo by humanitarian aid organizations.

8. A political process towards the establishment of an interim political framework agreement providing for substantial self-government for Kosovo, taking full account of the Rambouillet accords and the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other countries of the region, and the demilitarization of UCK. Negotiations between the parties for a settlement should not delay or disrupt the establishment of democratic self-governing institutions.

9. A comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the crisis region. This will include the implementation of a stability pact for South-Eastern Europe with broad international participation in order to further promotion of democracy, economic prosperity, stability and regional cooperation.

10. Suspension of military activity will require acceptance of the principles set forth above in addition to agreement to other, previously identified, required elements, which are specified in the footnote below.[a] A military-technical agreement will then be rapidly concluded that would, among other things, specify additional modalities, including the roles and functions of Yugoslav/Serb personnel in Kosovo:

Withdrawal

- Procedures for withdrawals, including the phased, detailed schedule and delineation of a buffer area in Serbia beyond which forces will be withdrawn;

Returning personnel

- Equipment associated with returning personnel;
- Terms of reference for their functional responsibilities;
- Timetable for their return;
- Delineation of their geographical areas of operation;
- Rules governing their relationship to the international security presence and the international civil mission.

Notes

[a] Other required elements:

- A rapid and precise timetable for withdrawals, meaning, e.g., seven days to complete withdrawal and air defence weapons withdrawn outside a 25 kilometre mutual safety zone within 48 hours;
- Return of personnel for the four functions specified above will be under the supervision of the international security presence and will be limited to a small agreed number (hundreds, not thousands);
- Suspension of military activity will occur after the beginning of verifiable withdrawals;
- The discussion and achievement of a military-technical agreement shall not extend the previously determined time for completion of withdrawals.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/650
7 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 2 JUNE 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement on Kosovo issued by the European Union on 31 May 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gerhard Walter HENZE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany
to the United Nations

99-16920 (E) 070699 070699

/...

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on Kosovo issued by the European Union in Brussels on 31 May 1999

1. The international community continues to exert strong pressure on the Belgrade authorities to reverse their course of action in Kosovo and accept its demands for a political solution. The Council reaffirmed the European Union's full support for the efforts, including a possible mission to Belgrade in the coming days, by the President of Finland, Martti Ahtisaari, on behalf of the European Union, in close cooperation with the United States, Russia and the United Nations. In this regard, the Council expects Belgrade to translate its reported statements into a firm, unambiguous and verifiable commitment to accept the G8 principles and a Security Council resolution. The Presidency will remain in close contact with President Ahtisaari with a view to his attending the European Council in Cologne.

2. The Council welcomed the strong endorsement by the international community of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and the result of the Petersberg Conference of 27 May. Work should now be carried forward urgently to clear remaining open issues among participants. The European Union looks forward to an early ministerial meeting to adopt the Stability Pact, and welcomed the Presidency's preparations for it.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/651
7 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 5 June 1999 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning hostile intrusions by the United States into Iraq's internal affairs and the meetings held by the United States Administration with a group of mercenaries who have betrayed their country with a view to using them as an instrument in its conspiracy against Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rokan Hama AL-ANBUGE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 5 June 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

The United States Administration continues to pursue its anti-Iraq policy, as exemplified by the ongoing military aggression against the country, the insistence on maintaining the comprehensive sanctions imposed on it, interference in its internal affairs and the conspiracy against its national political regime.

On 18 September 1998, as part of an endeavour that is incompatible with the obligations of the United States under the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the principles governing relations between States, the Congress of the United States passed a so-called Iraq Liberation Act to finance and arm terrorist groups seeking to undermine the security and stability of Iraq and challenge its unity as a nation. In a dangerous precedent for international relations, on 31 October 1998 United States President Clinton signed the Act into law and appropriated the amount of 97 million dollars from the United States Treasury in order to finance and arm these terrorist groups.

On 24 May 1999, Madeleine K. Albright, United States Secretary of State, held a meeting with a group of mercenaries who have betrayed their Iraqi homeland with a view to using them as an instrument in a conspiracy against Iraq and to threaten its security and territorial integrity and the safety of its people. Speaking of this meeting, Department of State spokesman James P. Rubin said that, as of July next, Washington would provide financial assistance to the Iraqi opposition in order to support its efforts to overthrow the regime of President Saddam Hussein. He said that they expected to begin providing assistance following the enlarged meeting of the opposition's general assembly that the leaders of the Iraq National Congress has announced for next July and that the first instalment of United States funds would be allocated to the establishment of an opposition headquarters and satellite offices, to training and to advocacy. He went on to say that the assistance would not be part of the 97 million dollars in military assistance for which provision had been made in the Iraq Liberation Act.

These hostile statements and actions against Iraq represent a further negative development being imposed by the United States of America on international relations and one that requires the international community and its institutions to respond with the dismissal and condemnation that such a development deserves. The United States, after all, is a permanent member of the Security Council and it thus has precise obligations under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security. As a State, it also has a duty to abide by the principles of the Charter, the foremost of which is the principle that States Members of the United Nations must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in a manner that does not accord with the purposes of the United Nations. The violation by the United States of its obligations under these principles creates untrammelled opportunities for interference in the internal affairs of States, destroys the

legal foundations laid by the international community for interaction between States and portends the gravest dangers for peace and international security.

The United Nations has a legal and moral responsibility to defend the principles of the Charter, to oppose attempts to prejudice the integrity and independence of its Member States and to reject a United States policy that seeks to return the international community to the law of the jungle and the rule of brute force. Until such time as the international community and its institutions take action to halt the aggression, the people of Iraq will continue its opposition to the State terrorism practised by the United States. It will do so in order to safeguard its territorial integrity and independence and its right to a life of dignity and with a view to upholding the principles of the Charter and international law and the right of peoples to self-determination.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/652
7 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 7 JUNE 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 2 June 1999, the Government of Portugal appointed the Reverend Father Victor Melícias as Portuguese Commissioner to support the transition in East Timor. Father Victor Melícias will be in charge of coordinating the actions of the Government of Portugal in the consultation process and the transition towards self-determination for East Timor. The Commissioner will act under the authority of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nuno BRITO
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Portugal
to the United Nations

99-16888 (E) 070699

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/653
7 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to inform you of the continuation of coordinated attacks by the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), the armed forces of the Republic of Albania and the air force of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Army of Yugoslavia protecting its borders.

NATO air strikes have been concentrated on the border area between the Junik mountains and the border crossing of "Vrbnica" and continue to be a function of the preparation of, and direct support to, the attempts by the Albanian terrorist forces to infiltrate the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Already on two occasions, on 2 and 3 June 1999, these forces carried out a number of raids from the territory of the Republic of Albania.

The principal targets of the NATO air strikes have been the region of the border crossing of "Vrbnica", border posts of "Liken" and "Goden" (northern slopes of Mt. Pastrik), Cafa Prusit pass and the region of the border posts of "Morina" and "Kosare" on the Junik mountains.

Furthermore, a subversive-terrorist group has been prevented from infiltrating the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on Mt. Kopiljaca on the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, on which occasion two terrorists were killed and one was captured.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-16914 (E) 070699

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/654
7 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a joint communiqué issued by the Government of Uganda after conclusion of a mini-summit in Dar-es-Salaam between Presidents Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Benjamin Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania, Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda and the Vice-President of Rwanda, Major General Paul Kagame.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Matia Mulumba SEMAKULA KIWANUKA
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Uganda
to the United Nations

99-16902 (E) 070699

/...

Annex

Joint communiqué

Presidents Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Benjamin Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania, Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda and the Vice-President of Rwanda, Major General Paul Kagame, have concluded a mini-summit in Dar-es-Salaam with a call for a quick restoration of peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The summit, which was held at State House Dar-es-Salaam, was a follow-up to the discussions held early in May 1999 in the Tanzanian capital of Dodoma.

In a joint communiqué issued after the summit, the leaders welcomed the commitment made by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda towards achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Reaffirming the need for a peaceful solution to the conflict, the Dar-es-Salaam summit welcomed the unilateral cessation of hostilities declared by the Government of Rwanda, which the leaders said would enhance the chances for a negotiated and comprehensive ceasefire agreement in accordance with the Lusaka peace process.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/655
7 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from Zivadin Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, relative to the acceptance by the Yugoslav Government of the Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin document on a peaceful solution for Kosovo and Metohija and the adoption of a relevant resolution by the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-16908 (E) 070699

/...

Annex

Letter dated 7 June 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Yugoslav Government has accepted the Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin document on a peaceful solution for Kosovo and Metohija. Proceeding from the great importance of the role of the United Nations in the settlement of the crisis in Kosovo and Metohija, which needs to be translated as soon as possible from the track of war and destruction to the track of peace that will enable the political process to evolve, we would expect the Security Council to speed up the procedure of passing its resolution on Kosovo and Metohija.

Now that the negotiations of military experts are being completed and that the withdrawal of the forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia can begin immediately, we are of the view that the conditions have been created for a halt to the bombing.

Considering that responsibility for the security of the population, irrespective of their nationality, should be fully ensured, we would appreciate it if, when adopting the resolution, account would be taken that in the process of the withdrawal of Yugoslav forces and taking up the responsibility for the security of the population by the United Nations-sponsored forces, no security vacuum is created.

We express our expectation that, in considering the crisis in Kosovo and Metohija, the Security Council will, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, adopt a resolution that will ensure respect for the international order established by the Charter, in the interest of peace and equality of nations and people, and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as one of the founding Member States of the United Nations.

(Signed) Živadin JOVANOVIĆ

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/656
7 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TOGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the visit, on 4 and 5 June 1999, of Mr. Charles G. Taylor, President of the Republic of Liberia, to Mr. Gnassingbé Eyadéma, President of the Togolese Republic and current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

In particular, I should like to draw your attention to paragraphs 11 and 19 of the communiqué, concerning peacemaking efforts in Sierra Leone. I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roland Y. KPOTSRA

99-16934 (E) 080699 080699

/...

Annex

Joint communiqué

1. Within the framework of the excellent relations between Togo and Liberia and at the invitation of his friend and colleague Mr. Gnassingbé Eyadéma, President of the Togolese Republic, Mr. Charles Ghankay Taylor, President of the Republic of Liberia, visited Kara on 4 and 5 June 1999.

2. The visit afforded the two Heads of State an opportunity to review bilateral, subregional and regional issues of common interest.

3. Concerning bilateral issues, President Eyadéma and President Taylor expressed satisfaction at the excellent relations of friendship, brotherhood, cooperation and solidarity between their two countries and decided to work to strengthen those relations at all levels, especially in the political, economic, commercial and cultural spheres, in the interest of their respective peoples.

4. The two Presidents exchanged information on the socio-political situation in their respective countries. They noted with satisfaction the positive developments taking place in each of their countries and welcomed the climate of peace and stability prevailing in them, which is conducive to their harmonious, sustained development.

5. Turning to the subregional situation, the two Heads of State, convinced that there can be no viable, sustainable development without peace, security and stability, reiterated the need to do everything possible to turn the West African subregion into a zone of peace.

6. They emphasized, in this connection, that any crisis or conflict arising in one country of the subregion has consequences for the subregion as a whole and causes untold human suffering, displaces populations and threatens economic and social development.

7. The two Heads of State reaffirmed that everyone has a duty to contribute at all times to the search for peace and stability in the subregion. They agreed to pursue efforts to build ECOWAS peacekeeping capacities and acknowledged the urgent need to put in place effective subregional mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution and the maintenance of peace and security.

8. The two Presidents praised ECOWAS efforts to find a peaceful, durable solution to the crises in Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

9. They particularly discussed the evolution of the situation in Sierra Leone and reviewed the status of the ongoing talks aimed at finding a lasting, comprehensive solution to the grave crisis affecting that country for nearly a decade.

10. President Taylor paid a warm tribute to President Eyadéma, in his capacity as current Chairman of ECOWAS, for his unwavering commitment to peace, security

and stability in the subregion and his initiatives and actions aimed at bringing about national reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

11. President Taylor assured the current Chairman of ECOWAS of his readiness further to support the process of dialogue and negotiation aimed at achieving lasting peace and reconciliation in Sierra Leone.

12. President Eyadéma welcomed President Taylor's offer of support and thanked him for his constant demonstrations of subregional solidarity and for his support for a negotiated solution to the conflict in Sierra Leone.

13. President Eyadéma also commended President Taylor for his recent decision to destroy the arms and ammunition surrendered by the former warring factions during the disarmament process in Liberia.

14. The two statesmen agreed that the 26 July 1999 arms destruction ceremony will be organized jointly by the Government of Liberia and ECOWAS.

15. The two Heads of State warmly welcomed the signing, on 18 May 1999 in Lomé, of the ceasefire agreement between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone and expressed satisfaction at the launching, on 25 May 1999 in Togo, of a dialogue among Sierra Leoneans.

16. The two Heads of State appealed to States, whether ECOWAS members or not, to refrain from supplying the parties to the conflict in Sierra Leone with arms, ammunition, mercenaries or other forms of logistical support.

17. They pledged unconditional support for the Sierra Leone peace process, called on the parties to the conflict to show flexibility and a spirit of compromise and conciliation and expressed the fervent hope that the negotiations would lead to an early, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the crisis.

18. The two Heads of State expressed their full appreciation to the international community for its support and multiform assistance to the peace process in Sierra Leone and emphasized the importance of continuing such support and assistance at all levels with a view to the lasting return of peace and stability and the reconstruction of that ravaged country.

19. The two Presidents commended the spirit of solidarity shown by Sierra Leone's neighbours in taking in hundreds of thousands of refugees from that country, and appealed to the international community to provide them urgently with the necessary assistance to meet the needs created by that situation.

20. Turning to the situation in Africa as a whole, the two Presidents deplored the persistence of hotbeds of tension and war on the continent, notably in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo and the Horn of Africa. They urged the parties to the various conflicts to settle their differences peacefully, through dialogue and consultation, in order to spare their peoples further suffering and allow them to mobilize their resources for the increasingly pressing tasks of development.

21. In this context, they welcomed the willingness of the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to begin a process of peaceful settlement of their differences, and urged the parties to the other conflicts in Africa to follow suit.

22. Turning to international issues, the two Heads of State expressed profound concern at the persistence of economic, commercial and financial imbalances between the countries of the South and the North.

23. They emphasized the pressing need for greater and more effective international solidarity and the urgent need to create a more just and more equitable economic environment based on a mutually beneficial partnership.

24. In this connection, they welcomed the recent holding in Accra of the Fifth African-African American Summit designed to strengthen cooperation and partnership between the African continent and the African-American diaspora.

25. At the end of his visit to Togo, President Taylor expressed to his friend and colleague President Eyadéma and to the Government and people of Togo his heartfelt gratitude for the warm, fraternal and truly African welcome extended to him and to the delegation accompanying him.

26. President Taylor invited President Eyadéma to visit Liberia and this invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be agreed through the diplomatic channel.

27. During their talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two Heads of State were accompanied by the following persons:

On the Liberian side:

- Chief Cyril Allen, General Secretary, National Patriotic Party of Liberia;
- The Honourable Monie R. Captan, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- The Honourable Daniel Chea, Minister for National Defence;
- The Honourable Tambakai Jangaba, Presidential Adviser on National Security;
- The Honourable Joe W. Mulbah, Minister for Information, Culture and Tourism;
- The Honourable Ernest Eastman, Director, Institute for Strategic Studies;
- The Honourable D. Musuleng Cooper, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Presidential Adviser on Education;
- Mr. Romeo Horton, eminent person;

- The Honourable Lewis G. Brown, Political Adviser to the President of the Republic.

On the Togolese side:

- H.E. Mr. Dahuku Pere, President of the National Assembly;
- H.E. Mr. Barry Moussa Barque, Minister of State for Finance and Privatization;
- H.E. Mr. Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation;
- Brigadier-General Séyi Memene, Minister for the Interior and Security;
- Mr. Tchamdja Andjo, Minister for Mines, Energy, Post and Telecommunications;
- Mr. Comla Kadje, Minister for Transport and Water Resources;
- Mr. Michel Essobèheyi Kambia, Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries;
- Mr. Sinféitchéou Pre, Minister for Technical Education, Vocational Training and Cottage Industry;
- Ms. Mabadina Philomène Adaoutema, Minister for Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Advancement of Women;
- Mr. Tcha-Gouni Ati-Atcha, Minister-Delegate to the Prime Minister for National and Regional Development.

Done at Pya on 5 June 1999

For the Republic of Liberia:

(Signed) Charles Ghankay TAYLOR
President of the Republic

For the Togolese Republic:

Gnassingbé EYADEMA
President of the Republic

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/657
8 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(for the period from 9 December 1998 to 9 June 1999)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report covers developments from 9 December 1998 to 9 June 1999 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Security Council resolutions, most recently resolution 1217 (1998) of 22 December 1998. With regard to my mission of good offices, diplomatic efforts are currently under way on which I expect to be able to report before the end of the month.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

A. Maintenance of the ceasefire and the military status quo

2. During the period under review, the situation along the ceasefire lines remained essentially stable. As in the past, there were numerous small incidents, most of which were dealt with at the local level. There was an increasing number of acts of provocation, such as pointing and cocking of weapons, shouting of insults, throwing of objects, obscene gestures and shining of searchlights at the other side's positions, particularly in Nicosia where the lines are in close proximity. This has become a matter of serious concern, since such acts could trigger a serious incident. The incidents also included some overflights over the United Nations buffer zone from each side, as well as military construction on or close to the ceasefire lines, in some cases involving the National Guard, forward of the lines inside the United Nations buffer zone. UNFICYP continued to resist firmly any challenge to the delineation of the ceasefire lines.

3. The routine replacement by the Turkish forces of marker buoys off the shore south of Famagusta led to several days of tension in May, in part because one buoy was placed in the wrong position for a short while. A National Guard vessel crossed the maritime security line and came very close to the buoys. The maritime security line marks the eastern seaward extension of the median of the

buffer zone, which vessels from both sides are advised, for their own safety, not to cross. UNFICYP posted new, more visible signs on the shore to warn fishing and tourist boats from the south, which tend to cross the line in increased numbers during the summer months. Turkish forces supply boats travelling to and from Kokkina regularly cross the line at the western extension of the buffer zone closer to the shore than the minimum distance of 3,000 metres required by UNFICYP.

4. UNFICYP continued to monitor the fenced area of Varosha. Suggestions by the Turkish Cypriot side that they might open Varosha for settlement provoked a strong public reaction on the Greek Cypriot side. UNFICYP did not observe any significant change in the status quo in that area, for which the United Nations holds the Government of Turkey responsible.

B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions (civil affairs and civilian police)

5. The suspension of bi-communal contacts imposed by the Turkish Cypriot authorities remained in effect and continued to limit on-island contacts between the two communities. For example, an event organized by UNFICYP at the Ledra Palace Hotel in the buffer zone on 6 March to mark International Women's Day had to go ahead without the presence of Turkish Cypriots. It should be noted that the trade unions on both sides have continued to maintain regular contact. On 28 and 29 May, they held a forum, which was attended by 300 Greek and Turkish Cypriot trade union representatives.

6. UNFICYP continued to facilitate civilian use of the buffer zone for manufacturing and agriculture and for the maintenance of public utilities. This activity includes the establishment of written agreements in order to regularize access to the buffer zone. UNFICYP also continued to act as intermediary between the two sides to facilitate cooperation on such matters as the distribution of water and electricity and the disposal of sewage.

7. During the period under review, seven Turkish citizens and five Turkish Cypriots crossed the buffer zone to the southern part of the island and were detained by the police. Some were released after a few days, while others were charged and later fined in court or sentenced to prison terms. Similarly, three Greek Cypriots and three Greek citizens were detained after crossing northward. UNFICYP visited the prisoners and facilitated their subsequent release, as well as that of their vehicles. Both sides returned impounded items more expeditiously than in the past. In accordance with long-standing procedure, UNFICYP is to be involved without delay whenever the police on either side detain a member of the other community.

8. On 21 January 1999 and 30 March 1999, 1,280 and 1,350 Turkish Cypriots, respectively, made a pilgrimage to the Hala Sultan Tekke Mosque in Larnaca. On 12 April 1999, 1,452 Greek Cypriots undertook a pilgrimage to the Apostolos Andreas Monastery in the Karpas Peninsula. UNFICYP assisted in arranging those events.

9. UNFICYP continued to carry out humanitarian tasks in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites residing in the northern part of the island and Turkish Cypriots in the southern part. There are now 452 Greek Cypriots in the Karpas area and one in Kyrenia, as well as 159 Maronites in the Kormakiti area. On 2 October 1998, the Turkish Cypriot authorities informed UNFICYP of the lifting of certain controls affecting Maronites and Greek Cypriots in the northern part of the island (except in restricted military areas). Following initial delays in implementation, Greek Cypriots on the Karpas Peninsula are now allowed to travel in the northern part of the island without first reporting to the local police. First-degree relatives residing in the southern part of the island benefit from more flexible crossing regulations and may stay with their relatives in the north beyond the previously imposed time limit.

10. According to the Turkish Cypriot authorities, the review of legislation that prohibits Greek Cypriots and Maronites residing in the northern part of the island from bequeathing their movable and immovable property to heirs that do not reside there has not yet been completed (see S/1998/1149, para. 16).

11. Some 310 Turkish Cypriots in the southern part of the island have made themselves known to UNFICYP. They had made very little use of the UNFICYP liaison office in Limassol, which was opened in December 1996; the office was therefore closed on 1 March 1999. UNFICYP has increased visits to the areas of residence of those Turkish Cypriots. Meetings between family members residing on different sides of the buffer zone still occur at the UNFICYP exchange point (at the crossing in Nicosia) at the rate of two or three per week.

C. Missing persons

12. Because of continuing disagreement between the two sides, the Committee on Missing Persons was once again unable to proceed to its substantive work, despite the vigorous efforts of its third member. It is to be hoped that the two sides will assess the implications of this situation with due urgency and seriousness, with a view to overcoming the stalemate on this humanitarian issue.

III. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

13. The United Nations Development Programme, through the United Nations Office for Project Services, continued to implement its programme aimed at promoting confidence-building by encouraging the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities to work together in the preparation and implementation of projects in areas of mutual concern, notably public health, environment, sanitation, water, urban renovation, preservation of cultural heritage, natural resources and education.

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

14. As of May 1999, UNFICYP comprised 1,223 troops and 34 civilian police. The military personnel are from Argentina (412), Austria (239), Canada (2), Finland (9), Hungary (109), Ireland (20), Slovenia (27), the Netherlands (101)

and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (304). The Argentinian contingent includes eight officers from Bolivia (2), Brazil (2) Paraguay (1) and Uruguay (3). The civilian police are provided by Australia (19) and Ireland (15). UNFICYP currently has 41 international civilian staff and 215 local civilian staff.

15. In April 1999, I accepted the resignation of my Special Adviser for Cyprus, Diego Cordovez, who will continue as my Special Adviser on other matters, especially relating to Latin American affairs. His advice has been invaluable and I am grateful for his contribution, particularly in connection with the meetings in Troutbeck and Glion in 1997. Ann Hercus continues as my Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Operation in Cyprus and Major-General Evergisto A. de Vergara continues as Force Commander.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

16. The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/231 of 8 June 1999, decided to appropriate an amount of $45,630,927 gross for the maintenance of UNFICYP for the 12-month period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. That amount includes the pledged voluntary contributions of one third of the cost of the Force, equivalent to $14,630,810, from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece.

17. Therefore, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months as recommended in paragraph 21 below, the cost of maintaining the Force would be approximately $22.8 million. Of that amount, approximately $12.2 million will be assessed on Member States.

18. As at 31 May 1999, unpaid assessments to the Special Account for UNFICYP from 16 June 1993 to 30 June 1999 amounted to $17.4 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at the same date amounted to $1,568 million.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

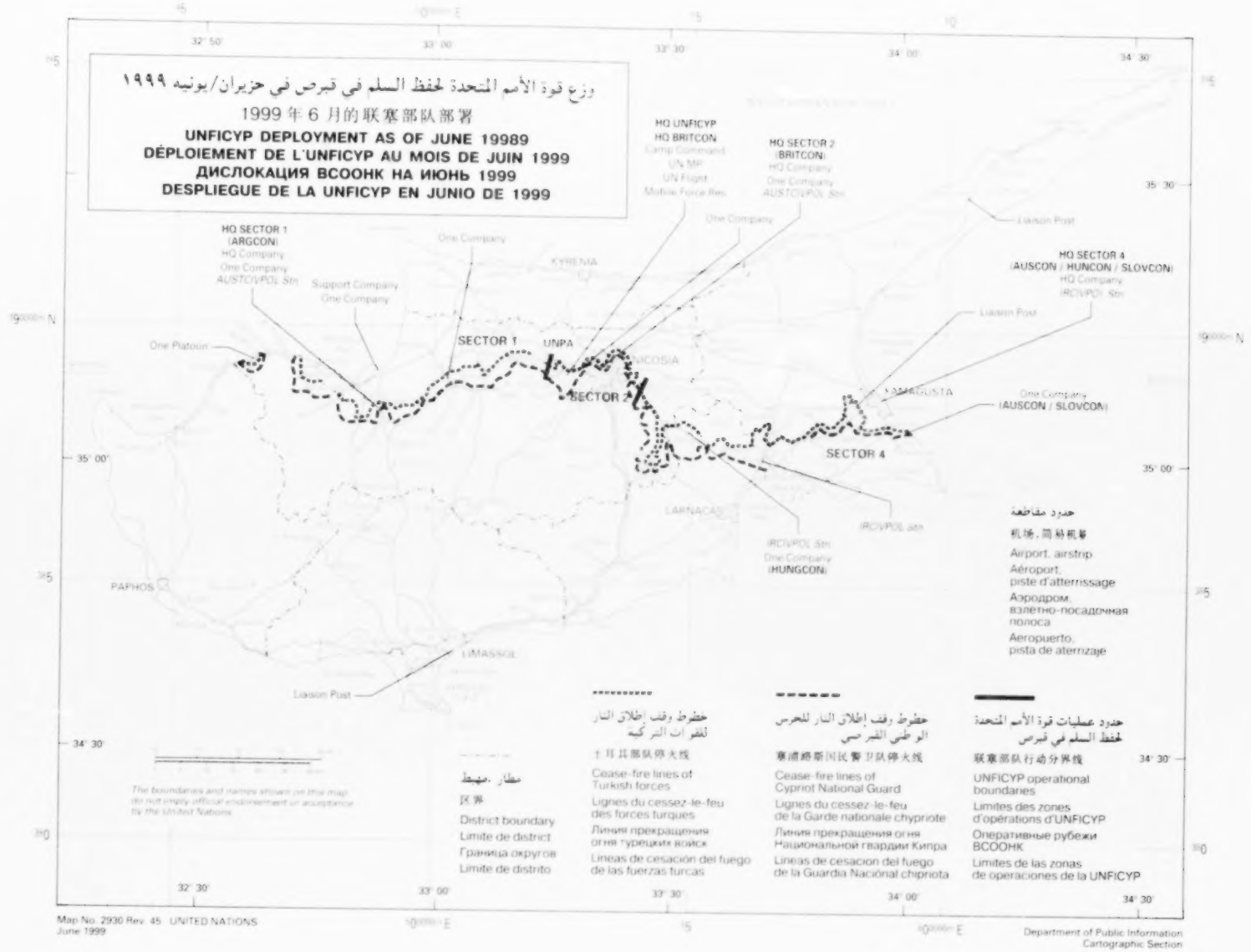
19. During the past six months, the situation along the ceasefire lines remained stable. UNFICYP continued to use its best efforts to maintain the ceasefire by maintaining the United Nations buffer zone between the ceasefire lines and responding quickly to incidents. These were mostly minor, but the increasing practice by members of the opposing forces of engaging in provocative behaviour along the lines heightens the risk of more serious incidents and thus gives cause for concern.

20. The United Nations acts on the premise that both sides wish to prevent incidents. This is best achieved by enforcing strict discipline along the ceasefire lines and cooperating effectively with UNFICYP on the basis of long-standing principles and practices. The adoption of the UNFICYP package of measures to reduce tension along the ceasefire lines, which has been mentioned in past reports, would further contribute to stabilizing the situation. More

direct contract between Greek and Turkish Cypriots on the island would also influence the atmosphere positively.

21. In the existing circumstances, the presence of UNFICYP on the island remains indispensable for the maintenance of the ceasefire between the two sides. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 December 1999. I am consulting the parties concerned on the matter and shall report to the Council as soon as the consultations have been completed.

22. In conclusion, I wish to express appreciation to my Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission in Cyprus, Ann Hercus, and to pay tribute to the Force Commander, Major-General Evergisto A. de Vergara, and the men and women serving with UNFICYP for the efficiency and dedication with which they have discharged the responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.



Map No. 2930 Rev. 45 UNITED NATIONS
June 1999

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/657/Add.1
29 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(for the period from 9 December 1998 to 9 June 1999)

Addendum

In paragraph 21 of my report of 8 June 1999 (S/1999/657), I recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months, and I indicated that I would report to the Council on my consultations with the parties concerned on the matter. I wish to inform the Council that the Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have indicated their concurrence with the proposed extension. The Government of Turkey has indicated that it concurs with and supports the position of the Turkish Cypriot side, as expressed in previous meetings of the Council on the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP.

99-19168 (E) 290699

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/658
8 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, supported by the armed forces of the Republic of Albania and the air force of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), continue to carry out armed attacks from the Republic of Albania against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Army of Yugoslavia defending the country's border.

On 4 June 1999, mortar fire was opened from the border area of Koldet in the Republic of Albania against the units of the Army of Yugoslavia defending the border in the region of Mrcaj (peak elevation 2,250 metres) in the Junik Mountains, on which occasion one soldier was killed and three were wounded.

In the night of 5 June 1999, with extensive air support by NATO, the armed groups of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army carried out from the border area of the Republic of Albania an attack against the units of the Army of Yugoslavia defending the border in the Djakovica and Prizren sectors in the directions of Morina and Vrbnica.

Additional forces are being deployed and re-grouped from deep within the territory of the Republic of Albania, the probable aim of which is the infiltration of the territory of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, specifically the autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-17059 (E) 080699

UNITED NATIONS

E S

Economic and Social Council
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/1999/71
S/1999/659
7 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Geneva, 5-30 July 1999
Item 13 (a) of the provisional agenda*
Economic and environmental questions:
sustainable development

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 4 June 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, a letter from Jagos Zelenovic, Federal Minister for Development, Science and Environment, addressed to Klaus Toepler, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, relative to the consequences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization aggression on the environment in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Economic and Social Council, under item 13 (a) of the provisional agenda of its 1999 regular session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* E/1999/100 and Add.1.

Annex

Letter from the Federal Minister for Development, Science and Environment addressed to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

I would like to remind you of the letter dated 18 April 1999, addressed to you by Zivadin Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and on this occasion I wish once again to alert you and the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development to the environmental consequences inflicted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Since 24 March 1999, NATO has been severely bombing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, without any international legal basis, real pretext and consensus of the United Nations Security Council.

The NATO aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has caused an economic, humanitarian, health as well as environmental catastrophe.

The aggressor's daily targets are national parks, nature reservations, monuments of cultural and natural heritage, rare and protected plants and animal species, among which are those of international importance. Even the cultural and historical monuments, which are in the World Heritage List, are not being spared, as well as the world biosphere reservation and wetlands of international importance.

Besides carrying out genocide, NATO by its aggression is causing ecocide in the environment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and wider, in the whole Balkans and a considerable part of Europe. The real ecological catastrophe is going on in the heart of Europe with unforeseeable time and space range.

With daily attacks on the chemical industry and electrical power plants, the NATO forces have caused numerous technological, chemical and industrial accidents throughout Yugoslavia, with wide local consequences and will all elements of transboundary environmental catastrophe. Permanent bombing has caused numerous explosions, swift uncontrolled spreading, spilling, evaporating and sublimating of huge quantities of highly toxic substances, as well as burning, combustion and incomplete combustion of inflammable materials. Large quantities of substances with carcinogenic, allergenic, teratogenic, mutagenic, toxic and other dangerous characteristics with negative consequences for people, plants and animals have been emitted into the environment.

Destruction of chemical industry plants presents a special form of chemical war. In order to illustrate this, a few typical examples are given below:

(a) Large quantities of dangerous and harmful substances have been dispersed: chlorine, chloro-carbon hydride, ammonia, benzene and vinyl-chloride, with the concentration in the air in some places reaching values of several hundred and more than a few thousand times higher than the allowed maximum;

(b) Incomplete combustion of inflammable fuel has caused the emission of a huge quantity of carbon-monoxide, nitrogen and sulphur oxides, carcinogenic polycyclic carbon-hydride and soot;

(c) There is a danger that bombing of the chemical industry plants could cause spillage of highly toxic mercury, which is used in certain technological processes;

(d) Thousands of tons of oil and oil derivatives, acids and alkalis have leaked into the rivers, effecting and, in some locations, destroying aquatic flora and fauna;

(e) Thousands of tons of oil have leaked into the Danube, the most important European river, thus destroying and endangering in the long term flora and fauna, as well as the water supply for large numbers of people in several countries;

(f) Heavily damaged electric power transformer stations released pyralene oils - only one litre of spilt oil can pollute one billion litres of water;

(g) Certain quantities of heavy metals were also spread into some water flows.

Chemical compound emissions following bomb and missile explosions are extremely dangerous, as well as fires resulting from building destruction, including surrounding forest, all being important ecosystem components. Bearing in mind that the NATO aggressor uses the banned cluster bombs, the endangered areas cover a vast region.

Many forest complexes, national parks and orchards were damaged by bombing, by cluster bombs in particular. Large forest areas were damaged in the fire, trunks were damaged and destroyed, thus devastating forests and contaminating the forest soil. Owing to fossil fuel combustion a great quantity of harmful gases were emitted in the air with adverse influence on forest death.

NATO uses in its aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia banned genocide weapons, ammunition with radioactive charges. It has been proved that A10 warplanes use ammunition with depleted uranium. Uranium oxide particles with micro dimension and in the form of mobile aerosol are spread widely by air circulation. The depleted uranium has a semi-disintegration time of several hundred million years; actually its effect is everlasting. If it is inhaled, this radioactive and highly toxic material cannot be removed from lungs, thus enlarging its toxic and carcinogenic effects.

Vast distraction was caused by soft graphite bombs several times breaking down the electric power system with unforeseeable humanitarian and environmental consequences.

The NATO aggression on Yugoslavia contains essential elements of ecocide. Numerous specially valuable habitats of flora and fauna and vulnerable ecosystems were polluted and/or degraded by dangerous eco-toxic materials. Fresh water flows and underground waters have been polluted, and the air

pollution has endangered a vast area, causing long-term soil pollution and endangering agricultural and forest areas, leading to an unforeseeable endangering of biodiversity. Destroyed bridges slow down the water flow and flood up-stream regions. A slow-down of the Danube flow at Novi Sad has already caused flooding of cultivated land, and there is a threat of flooding of settlements.

Regarding the NATO threats of bombing of oil and chemical industry plants, which could be considered as "chemical bombs", and bearing in mind danger to the environment at local and transboundary level, preventive security measures have been undertaken (evacuation, dislocation etc.).

NATO is constantly carrying out war activities in the vicinity of the Institute of Nuclear Sciences Vinca in the Belgrade suburbs. The Institute performs only scientific and research activities related to peaceful conditions. If the international community does not prevent these attacks, an environmental crime will happen with unforeseeable consequences. Man's right to safe and healthy environment is endangered by the NATO aggression. As a result of this, numerous basic human rights are violated, including the right to life and health, as well as other basic human rights and freedom (the right to development, work, education, movement, freedom of thought etc.).

Numerous international documents have been severely violated by the unprovoked and illegal NATO aggression: the Charter of the United Nations, the humanitarian law provisions, especially the Geneva Conventions with the related protocols, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, provisions of international agreement in the field of the environment, as well as the basic proclaimed principles of environmental protection.

Within the framework of the violated international agreements in the field of the environment, particular attention is drawn to the following conventions: the Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River, Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, the Convention on the Transboundary Pollution of the Atmosphere, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

The following conventions related to environmental protection during the war conflicts have been violated: the Convention on the Banning of Military or any other Adverse Technology Affecting the Environment, the Convention on Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Case of War Conflicts, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, etc.

The member States of NATO have also violated the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, and in particular principle 24: "Warfare is inherently destructive to sustainable development. States shall therefore respect international law providing protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and cooperate in its further development as necessary", as well as principle 25: "Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible".

Bearing in mind the above, and respecting the consistent peace policy carried out by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, we consider it is imperative to immediately cease all war activities and seek a peaceful solution to the existing problems and to start rehabilitation and reconstruction as soon as possible.

(Signed) Jagos ZELENOVIC
Minister in the Federal Government

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/997
S/1999/660
9 June 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda items 20, 105 and 100
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES: QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 8 June 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea on 5 June 1999, which revisits Ethiopia's violation of human rights of the Eritrean population by way of aerial bombardment over the past year.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile MENKERIOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-17154 (E) 140699

/...

Annex

Press release issued on 5 June 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea

ETHIOPIA'S INEXORABLE DRIVE TOWARDS FULL-SCALE WAR

Exactly one year ago, at approximately 2.20 p.m., Ethiopian MIG fighter jets bombed Asmara, Eritrea's capital, in what was the first use of aircraft and a major escalation of what, until then, had been a localized border conflict.

The bombing of Asmara occurred on the morrow of a public announcement by Ethiopia's Prime Minister, who told his domestic audience through the local TV and radio that the Ethiopian armed forces had been given orders that day to take all necessary measures to repulse Eritrea's aggression. The Ethiopian Prime Minister gave the orders for escalating the war in spite of Addis Ababa's parallel announcement the same day that it had accepted the United States-Rwanda recommendations.

Forced to react, the Eritrean Air Force bombed the military airport in Mekele, destroying several fighter aircraft. In the retaliatory strikes, stray bombs caused damage to a school, resulting in unfortunate casualties. The Government of Eritrea promptly apologized for the unintentional loss of human life.

Ethiopia again used its air force to bomb Asmara the following day, stopping only after two of its planes were shot down by Eritrean air defence.

The United States brokered a moratorium on air strikes on 14 June, although Ethiopia rejected Eritrean proposals for a total ban on air strikes as a first step towards a comprehensive cessation of hostilities.

The introduction of air strikes by Ethiopia a full year ago takes on a disturbing significance now. In retrospect, the Ethiopian air strikes on 5 June must be seen as a significant reflection of the regime's decision to pursue war, not peace, with Eritrea.

In February this year, after several months of intensive efforts by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and other concerned parties, Ethiopia jumped the gun once again in a clear move to thwart peace. This time, however, the offensives unleashed by Ethiopia had all the characteristics of a total war. This occurred despite the OAU peace process that was in motion and in contravention of international calls (OAU, Security Council) for both sides to observe maximum restraint.

Ethiopia's bogus pretext for launching its attack in February were fictitious claims of Eritrean air strikes on Adi-Grat. Again, the timing of the attack reveals a considered decision to impede peace with continued fighting.

The second phase of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) offensives became the venue for an Ethiopian air campaign that selected civilian targets

deep in Eritrea and far from disputed territories. The decision to again resort to air attacks in this period was in contravention of the moratorium on air strikes. Ethiopia's random air raids in the past three months included:

- 7 February, residential quarter in Adi Qualla;
- 8 February, residential quarter in Adi Qualla;
- 9 February, displacement camps in Deda Lalai;
- 6-9 February, villages in Zalambessa and environs;
- 21 February, villages of Menka'ka and Adin (Assab);
- 22 February, town of Tsorona;
- 3 March, Hazemo and environs;
- 16 March, town centre in Kinafina;
- 18-19 March, central market in Shambuko;
- 29 March, Adi Keshi and Koferenko;
- 15 April, church in Adi Kcieh and Mendefora;
- 28 April, Bimbina;
- 15 May, Zalambessa;
- 16 May, warehouse in Massawa.

Around 80 Eritrean civilians were either killed or maimed as a result of these strikes. Whole villages (Shambuko), residential quarters, a church, food storage facilities and warehouses were destroyed.

The year since Ethiopia bombed Asmara has illustrated the scale of Ethiopia's intentions and the means by which the TPLF regime is prepared to continually escalate the conflict to deter peace. In one year, Ethiopia has carried out the expulsion of close to 60,000 Eritrean civilians. In one year, Ethiopia has used its mercenary-led air force to attack innocent civilians throughout Eritrea. In one year, Ethiopia has consistently rejected a ceasefire. In one year, Ethiopia has repeatedly, and actively, thwarted efforts for peace. And yet, the border crisis was easily solvable from the outset and remains solvable if the TPLF regime were serious about peace.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/661
10 June 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

Bahrain, Canada, France, Gabon, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998, 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998 and 1239 (1999) of 14 May 1999,

Regretting that there has not been full compliance with the requirements of these resolutions,

Determined to resolve the grave humanitarian situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to provide for the safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Condemning all acts of violence against the Kosovo population as well as all terrorist acts by any party,

Recalling the statement made by the Secretary-General on 9 April 1999, expressing concern at the humanitarian tragedy taking place in Kosovo,

Reaffirming the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety,

Recalling the jurisdiction and the mandate of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming the general principles on a political solution to the Kosovo crisis adopted on 6 May 1999 (S/1999/516, annex 1 to this resolution) and welcoming also the acceptance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the principles set forth in points 1 to 9 of the paper presented in Belgrade on

2 June 1999 (S/1999/649, annex 2 to this resolution), and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's agreement to that paper,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other States of the region, as set out in the Helsinki Final Act and annex 2,

Reaffirming the call in previous resolutions for substantial autonomy and meaningful self-administration for Kosovo,

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the safety and security of international personnel and the implementation by all concerned of their responsibilities under the present resolution, and acting for these purposes under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that a political solution to the Kosovo crisis shall be based on the general principles in annex 1 and as further elaborated in the principles and other required elements in annex 2;

2. Welcomes the acceptance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the principles and other required elements referred to in paragraph 1 above, and demands the full cooperation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in their rapid implementation;

3. Demands in particular that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia put an immediate and verifiable end to violence and repression in Kosovo, and begin and complete verifiable phased withdrawal from Kosovo of all military, police and paramilitary forces according to a rapid timetable, with which the deployment of the international security presence in Kosovo will be synchronized;

4. Confirms that after the withdrawal an agreed number of Yugoslav and Serb military and police personnel will be permitted to return to Kosovo to perform the functions in accordance with annex 2;

5. Decides on the deployment in Kosovo, under United Nations auspices, of international civil and security presences, with appropriate equipment and personnel as required, and welcomes the agreement of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to such presences;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Security Council, a Special Representative to control the implementation of the international civil presence, and further requests the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative to coordinate closely with the international security presence to ensure that both presences operate towards the same goals and in a mutually supportive manner;

7. Authorizes Member States and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence in Kosovo as set out in point 4 of

annex 2 with all necessary means to fulfil its responsibilities under paragraph 9 below;

8. Affirms the need for the rapid early deployment of effective international civil and security presences to Kosovo, and demands that the parties cooperate fully in their deployment;

9. Decides that the responsibilities of the international security presence to be deployed and acting in Kosovo will include:

(a) Deterring renewed hostilities, maintaining and where necessary enforcing a ceasefire, and ensuring the withdrawal and preventing the return into Kosovo of Federal and Republic military, police and paramilitary forces, except as provided in point 6 of annex 2;

(b) Demilitarizing the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups as required in paragraph 15 below;

(c) Establishing a secure environment in which refugees and displaced persons can return home in safety, the international civil presence can operate, a transitional administration can be established, and humanitarian aid can be delivered;

(d) Ensuring public safety and order until the international civil presence can take responsibility for this task;

(e) Supervising demining until the international civil presence can, as appropriate, take over responsibility for this task;

(f) Supporting, as appropriate, and coordinating closely with the work of the international civil presence;

(g) Conducting border monitoring duties as required;

(h) Ensuring the protection and freedom of movement of itself, the international civil presence, and other international organizations;

10. Authorizes the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant international organizations, to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo in order to provide an interim administration for Kosovo under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and which will provide transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo;

11. Decides that the main responsibilities of the international civil presence will include:

(a) Promoting the establishment, pending a final settlement, of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, taking full account of annex 2 and of the Rambouillet accords (S/1999/648);

(b) Performing basic civilian administrative functions where and as long as required;

(c) Organizing and overseeing the development of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government pending a political settlement, including the holding of elections;

(d) Transferring, as these institutions are established, its administrative responsibilities while overseeing and supporting the consolidation of Kosovo's local provisional institutions and other peace-building activities;

(e) Facilitating a political process designed to determine Kosovo's future status, taking into account the Rambouillet accords (S/1999/648);

(f) In a final stage, overseeing the transfer of authority from Kosovo's provisional institutions to institutions established under a political settlement;

(g) Supporting the reconstruction of key infrastructure and other economic reconstruction;

(h) Supporting, in coordination with international humanitarian organizations, humanitarian and disaster relief aid;

(i) Maintaining civil law and order, including establishing local police forces and meanwhile through the deployment of international police personnel to serve in Kosovo;

(j) Protecting and promoting human rights;

(k) Assuring the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in Kosovo;

12. Emphasizes the need for coordinated humanitarian relief operations, and for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to allow unimpeded access to Kosovo by humanitarian aid organizations and to cooperate with such organizations so as to ensure the fast and effective delivery of international aid;

13. Encourages all Member States and international organizations to contribute to economic and social reconstruction as well as to the safe return of refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizes in this context the importance of convening an international donors' conference, particularly for the purposes set out in paragraph 11 (g) above, at the earliest possible date;

14. Demands full cooperation by all concerned, including the international security presence, with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia;

15. Demands that the KLA and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups end immediately all offensive actions and comply with the requirements for demilitarization as laid down by the head of the international security presence in consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

16. Decides that the prohibitions imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1160 (1998) shall not apply to arms and related matériel for the use of the international civil and security presences;

17. Welcomes the work in hand in the European Union and other international organizations to develop a comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the region affected by the Kosovo crisis, including the implementation of a Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe with broad international participation in order to further the promotion of democracy, economic prosperity, stability and regional cooperation;

18. Demands that all States in the region cooperate fully in the implementation of all aspects of this resolution;

19. Decides that the international civil and security presences are established for an initial period of 12 months, to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decides otherwise;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at regular intervals on the implementation of this resolution, including reports from the leaderships of the international civil and security presences, the first reports to be submitted within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution;

21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex 1

Statement by the Chairman on the conclusion of the meeting of the G-8 Foreign Ministers held at the Petersberg Centre on 6 May 1999

The G-8 Foreign Ministers adopted the following general principles on the political solution to the Kosovo crisis:

- Immediate and verifiable end of violence and repression in Kosovo;

- Withdrawal from Kosovo of military, police and paramilitary forces;

- Deployment in Kosovo of effective international civil and security presences, endorsed and adopted by the United Nations, capable of guaranteeing the achievement of the common objectives;

- Establishment of an interim administration for Kosovo to be decided by the Security Council of the United Nations to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants in Kosovo;

- The safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons and unimpeded access to Kosovo by humanitarian aid organizations;

- A political process towards the establishment of an interim political framework agreement providing for a substantial self-government for

Kosovo, taking full account of the Rambouillet accords and the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other countries of the region, and the demilitarization of the KLA;

- Comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the crisis region.

Annex 2

Agreement should be reached on the following principles to move towards a resolution of the Kosovo crisis:

1. An immediate and verifiable end of violence and repression in Kosovo.

2. Verifiable withdrawal from Kosovo of all military, police and paramilitary forces according to a rapid timetable.

3. Deployment in Kosovo under United Nations auspices of effective international civil and security presences, acting as may be decided under Chapter VII of the Charter, capable of guaranteeing the achievement of common objectives.

4. The international security presence with substantial North Atlantic Treaty Organization participation must be deployed under unified command and control and authorized to establish a safe environment for all people in Kosovo and to facilitate the safe return to their homes of all displaced persons and refugees.

5. Establishment of an interim administration for Kosovo as a part of the international civil presence under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to be decided by the Security Council of the United Nations. The interim administration to provide transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants in Kosovo.

6. After withdrawal, an agreed number of Yugoslav and Serbian personnel will be permitted to return to perform the following functions:

- Liaison with the international civil mission and the international security presence;

- Marking/clearing minefields;

- Maintaining a presence at Serb patrimonial sites;

- Maintaining a presence at key border crossings.

7. Safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons under the supervision of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and unimpeded access to Kosovo by humanitarian aid organizations.

8. A political process towards the establishment of an interim political framework agreement providing for substantial self-government for Kosovo, taking full account of the Rambouillet accords and the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other countries of the region, and the demilitarization of UCK. Negotiations between the parties for a settlement should not delay or disrupt the establishment of democratic self-governing institutions.

9. A comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the crisis region. This will include the implementation of a stability pact for South-Eastern Europe with broad international participation in order to further promotion of democracy, economic prosperity, stability and regional cooperation.

10. Suspension of military activity will require acceptance of the principles set forth above in addition to agreement to other, previously identified, required elements, which are specified in the footnote below.[1] A military-technical agreement will then be rapidly concluded that would, among other things, specify additional modalities, including the roles and functions of Yugoslav/Serb personnel in Kosovo:

Withdrawal

- Procedures for withdrawals, including the phased, detailed schedule and delineation of a buffer area in Serbia beyond which forces will be withdrawn;

Returning personnel

- Equipment associated with returning personnel;
- Terms of reference for their functional responsibilities;
- Timetable for their return;
- Delineation of their geographical areas of operation;
- Rules governing their relationship to the international security presence and the international civil mission.

Notes

[1] Other required elements:

- A rapid and precise timetable for withdrawals, meaning, e.g., seven days to complete withdrawal and air defence weapons withdrawn outside a 25 kilometre mutual safety zone within 48 hours;

- Return of personnel for the four functions specified above will be under the supervision of the international security presence and will be limited to a small agreed number (hundreds, not thousands);

- Suspension of military activity will occur after the beginning of verifiable withdrawals;

- The discussion and achievement of a military-technical agreement shall not extend the previously determined time for completion of withdrawals.